

Lonesomehurst Cabin
Name of Property

Gallatin County, MT
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/camp

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/camp

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/regional

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete block

walls: Wood

roof: Asphalt

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.

Summary Paragraph

The Lonesomehurst cabin is a recreational cabin located along the south shore of Hebgen Lake in southwestern Montana. The site is set back from the shoreline and consists of three buildings: a wood frame cabin constructed circa 1919, a log boathouse built in 1958 and a wood frame outhouse constructed circa 1930. The cabin site of approximately .73 acres stands in the pines at the northern-most end of the Lonesomehurst Recreational tract with no development to the north. Occupied under a special use permit first issued in 1919, the cabin is within the Gallatin National Forest, approximately ten miles from West Yellowstone, Montana and the west entrance to Yellowstone National Park.

Narrative Description

The Lonesomehurst cabin and associated outbuildings are situated on a west terrace above the South Fork Arm of Hebgen Lake in southwestern Montana. The .73-acre site consists of a wood frame cabin, an outhouse and a boat house. The cabin is reached by a two-track public access road that parallels the lake shore and ends at the Lonesomehurst cabin.

Cabin (one contributing building, circa 1920, remodeled in 1932-33, 1939, 1973)

The cabin is a one and one-half story frame building that fronts onto the South Fork Arm of Hebgen Lake. Nestled amid fir trees, stone steps lead to a concrete stoop at the cabin entrance. A single row of rocks arranged around the cabin on three sides defines its front yard. A rock mosaic depicting a fish, as well as a picnic area sit to the north of the cabin. Landscaping is native grasses and fir trees.

A single row of concrete block constitutes the cabin's foundation, and there is no basement. Of wood frame construction, the cabin measures approximately 30' north/south by 33' east/west. The cabin is clad with 1950s-era wide lap wood siding with a nine-inch reveal and narrow one piece rabbitted cornerboards.

A steep gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles covers the cabin. The same wide lap siding as the side walls covers the gable ends. An extended roof over both gable end walls exaggerates the steeply-pitched roof. A two-over-two double-hung wood frame window sits slightly off-center at the gable ends.

A shed roof covers the rear two bedrooms of the cabin. The shed roof extends off the steep west roof slope beginning high on the slope near the roof ridge.¹ The shed roof has extended eaves and a wide fascia board with exposed rafters underneath. The west wall holds two window openings: a sliding one-by-one aluminum frame window and a six-light wood frame hopper window. Both the north and west addition end walls hold one-by-one aluminum sliding windows. All windows have a single plywood side-hinged shutter.

The south side consists of the original cabin wall with its steep gable roof, the shed roof addition to the west and a small 1973 addition to the east. Within the south end wall are three window openings: the previously mentioned two-over-two wood frame window in the gable end, and a large and small one-by-one aluminum sliding window.

The north wall presents an asymmetrical appearance and consists of several sections. The exposed north wall at ground level under the steep gable roof holds a six-over-six double-hung wood frame window that illuminates the dining area. The rest of the wall is covered by the 1931-32 wrap-around screened-in porch and a small circa 1939 enclosed shed addition that housed the bath. Both the porch and shed addition are covered with a low shed roof. The small addition has a small fixed six-light window on its west wall and a one-by-one aluminum sliding window on its north wall.

In 1931-1932, Robert E. Mark, the second owner of the property, enclosed the original open porch with the present wrap-around screened porch that extends across most of the east facade and a portion of the north side of the cabin. The enclosed porch railing is constructed of slab lumber and covered with the same wide lap siding as the rest of the cabin.

¹ In 1997, heavy winter snows damaged the shed roof, causing the roof to leak, necessitating an in-kind replacement of the existing roof.

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Exposed round rafters and vertical round unpeeled posts set at strategic locations along the railing support the shed roof. Smaller peeled poles secure the screens. A screen door provides access to the porch interior on both the north and east walls. Plywood shutters that close up the screened porch for the winter are opened in the summer and supported by vertical poles. The 1973 addition in the southeast corner completes the east wall. Covered by a continuation of the shed roof, the addition exhibits wide lapped siding and a one-by-one aluminum slider with plywood shutters.

Vertical unpeeled slab boards cover the interior porch walls. Across the east interior wall is the screen wood door entry flanked to each side by six-over-six double-hung wood windows. The interior east wall also holds a third similar window that provides illumination for the kitchen. On the north interior porch wall is another six-over-six double-hung wood frame window and a screened wood door, both opening into the kitchen. The porch has tongue-and-groove wood flooring.

The east porch door opens into the living room. The cabin is centered on the 12' by 18' living room. All walls exhibit vertical unpeeled slab siding. All interior doors are solid four panel wood doors. Wood boards covered by deteriorating linoleum constitutes the floor. A metal wood stove stands against the north living room wall. Openings on the north interior wall connect the living room to the nearly square kitchen (east) and dining room (west). Two doors on the west living room wall open into two 8' x 12' bedrooms while the middle door opens into a mouse-proof closet between the bedrooms. The south wall has two original doors: one to the right (west) opens into a bathroom and one to the left (east) opens into the bedroom. Originally only a single bedroom, this side of the cabin was remodeled in 1973 to install a bathroom and enlarge the bedroom, hence the small addition in the southeast corner.

The open ceiling of the living room shows the roof construction of a ridgepole with peeled round logs serving as rafters and sheathed with 1' x 10' boards. After the 1959 earthquakes, the owners installed cables from front to back to support the framing. All other rooms have low ceilings.

The cabin interior is also filled with rustic wood furniture, including chairs, tables, bureaus and a wonderful couch swing. Oral traditions claim that some of the wood furniture came from Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone National Park when it was renovated in the late 1920s. The current owner, George Troy, uses the dining room table to illustrate the cabin's charm. It is covered with four or five table cloths, from the oldest oil cloth to a 1920s or 30s floral pattern to the plastic 1950s. As with all cabins that are just used in the summer seasons, it is an accumulation of furnishings and accessories that have never been changed or altered—only added to. The whimsical fish art work on some of the walls is the work of David Bascom, the third owner of the cabin, and further adds to the cabins personality.²

Outhouse (one contributing building, circa 1930s)

This wood frame outhouse measures 4' x 5' feet and has no visible foundation. The outhouse stands above the cabin to the northwest on a side hill. It has a gable roof that extends slightly beyond the walls and is covered with rolled roofing. Vertical weathered plank boards clad the outhouse. The west wall holds a large fixed single pane window. Wood vents covered with screening sit high on the north and south gable end walls. The east wall holds a plywood door. The interior contains one seat, has pink plywood walls and wood plank flooring.

Boat house (one contributing building, 1958)

The boat house measures 13' x 23' is constructed into the side hill northwest of the cabin. Placed on a poured concrete foundation, exposed concrete walls adjust to ground level on all sides. Constructed of manufactured logs the horizontal logs exhibit extended alternating log ends at the corners. All log ends are sawn flat.

The boat house has a gable roof covered with green metal roofing and displays extended eaves with exposed rafter tails. Horizontal shiplap boards clad the gable ends. On the east wall facing Hebgen Lake, a concrete ramp approaches a centered overhead garage door constructed of vertical wood panels. In the center of the garage door is a pedestrian door of the same material with a fixed upper light. Both the north and south walls hold a centered two-over-two double-hung wood frame window. The west wall has no openings. The interior of the building has concrete flooring and plywood walls.

A 10-foot square small frame addition extends off the south wall at its east end. Sitting on concrete block and clad with half logs, the addition has a slight shed roof with exposed rafters at the east wall. The addition is entered by a plywood door on its east wall. It houses the water pump.

² George Troy, "Lonesomehurst Cabin," Montana Historic Property Record, State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

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Integrity

The Lonesomehurst Cabin stands in its original location and the setting is basically undisturbed. The location of the cabin at the north end of the recreational group has protected the site from any new construction or development. Over the years, trees have covered the once bare slope behind the cabin. The only significant change to the immediate setting is the new shoreline that resulted from the 1959 earthquake, where the lake receded approximately 22 feet.

The Lonesomehurst Cabin also retains integrity of design, workmanship and materials. The steep roof dominates the cabin although damage from heavy winter snows in 1998 necessitated roof repairs. The repairs included new shingles and an extension of the shed roof at the rear of the cabin. The cabin continues to reflect most of the modifications made by Mr. Mark in 1931-32 when he added the enclosed porches. Since that time, only two modest additions have been added, one for running water around 1939 and the other for a bathroom in 1973. The 1973 non-historic addition fits with the cabin profile and blends with the cabin appearance and character. Some of the original window openings hold replacement aluminum sliders installed at an unknown date. Such aluminum windows began to be readily available by the mid-1950s. While window changes diminish the integrity of design and materials, they do not detract from the overall character and appearance of a cabin whose continual use has helped preserve its form and function.

The cabin interior reflects a timelessness that only well-used and well-loved cabins can. The porch retains original lap siding, doors and original multi-pane windows. The interior cabin design maintains its original spatial organization, with the central living space surrounded by entries into other rooms like bedrooms, kitchen and dining room.

Most of the modifications to the Lonesomehurst Cabin occurred within the period of significance and are compatible with the historic character of the cabin. The building illustrates the evolution of a recreational retreat, from a crude building with no electricity and running water to the "improved" cabin of the early 1930s with its enclosed porches, the late 1930s introduction of running water and the early 1970s installation of an indoor bathroom. It has not been extensively remodeled like most of the other cabins within this recreational group and therefore still strongly "evokes its aesthetic and historic character."

The outbuildings within the site area retain their overall integrity.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1919-1961

Significant Dates

1919; 1931; 1956

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance encompasses the history of the Lonesomehurst cabin from the first special use period issuance in 1919 through the historic period to 1961, encompassing its evolution and use through multiple tenancies. The Significant Dates of 1919, 1931 and 1956 reflect the change of ownership of the property.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Lonesomehurst cabin is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance. The period of significance for the Lonesomehurst cabin is from 1919 to 1961. The Lonesomehurst cabin is significant under Criterion A for its historic association with recreational residences within the Hebgen Lake Ranger District Gallatin National Forest and the history of the Lonesomehurst Recreational Group. The Lonesomehurst cabin history represents the evolution of one of the oldest recreational cabins in the Gallatin National Forest that retains integrity to reflect its historic appearance and character.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

In 2006, the Forest Service Northern Region developed a regional-level approach to understand and evaluate the historical significance of recreation tracts and their individual residences. This approach recommended actions for evaluating residences for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Using these recommendations, the Lonesomehurst cabin is locally significant under Criterion A as a representative example of recreational residences built during the early development period on forest lands (1915-1932) after the passage of the Term Occupancy Act of 1915. The occupancy act allowed private citizens to construct recreational residences on forest lands under a permitting system in recognition of the growing importance of recreation on forest lands.³

The history of the Lonesomehurst cabin begins with a group of fisherman from Salt Lake City who came over the divide to fish on the South Fork of the Madison River and eventually made a yearly pilgrimage to this same location during the first decade of the twentieth century. This same group obtained special use permits to erect summer residences after the creation of Hebgen Lake. The Lonesomehurst cabin is the earliest permitted cabin known within this recreational tract and of all the cabins best reflects its humble origins from the early days. The Lonesomehurst cabin gains its significance and eligibility to the National Register as a local expression of the history of recreational residences on forest service lands. Whereas most residences have been gentrified and have lost the elements that evoke the social context of recreation in the early twentieth century, the continued use of the Lonesomehurst cabin as it was originally intended—as a fishing retreat—enables the cabin to still “strongly evoke its aesthetic and historic character.”

Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information

Madison Basin

The headwaters of the Madison River lie in the remote regions of Yellowstone National Park in northwest Wyoming. The Madison River arises from the Firehole and Gibbon Rivers at their confluence within the Park. The Madison River flows in a westwardly direction through the park, then runs northwest to empty into present-day Hebgen Lake.

Hebgen Lake is approximately 15 miles long and measures almost four miles across near its south end. Hebgen Lake is a water storage facility (reservoir) used to regulate the flow of water into the Madison-Missouri system for hydroelectric plants.

³ The significance statement follows “recommended actions for evaluating residences” presented in “Recreation Residence Historic Contexts for Eight National Forests in USDA-Region One Gallatin National Forest Montana,” Prepared for USDA Forest Service Northern Region One, Missoula, MT by HHM, Inc, Austin, TX.

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The construction of Hebgen Dam, named after Max Hebgen who supervised the construction, began in 1909 and was completed in 1915. By 1916, the newly completed dam filled the Madison Basin and created Hebgen Lake.⁴

Before the construction of Hebgen Dam and the creation of Hebgen Lake, the Madison River, both pre-historically and historically, served as a transportation corridor for native people. While our knowledge of pre-contact archaeology is still incomplete, it is recognized that Shoshonean peoples continuously utilized the greater Yellowstone ecosystem. Furthermore, the group known as the Sheep Eaters “could have lived relatively unaltered in the Yellowstone National Park region ... for at least 3500 years.” Other native peoples, like Blackfeet and Flathead, also traveled through the greater Yellowstone region.⁵

With the disappearance of the buffalo from the Snake River plains by around 1840, the Bannock Shoshonean group developed a trail system, also used by the Northern Shoshone, which became known historically as the Bannock Trail. The trail begins at Camas Meadows in Idaho, crosses the continental divide at Targhee Pass into the Madison Basin where it fords the South Fork of the Madison River to proceed to Horse Butte. From Horse Butte, other trails from the Madison and Gallatin Rivers join the Bannock Trail. Native peoples followed the trail across the northern portion of the Yellowstone Park region to reach the eastern plains to hunt buffalo. In 1877, the Nez Perce, in their flight across Montana and Idaho, also crossed over Targhee Pass and apparently followed the east side of the South Fork of the Madison to the Madison River to enter Yellowstone Park.⁶

The first non-Indian infiltration occurred with the movement of fur trappers and traders into the region by the early 1820s, returning yearly through the early 1840s. Two well-known trappers who passed through the basin include Joe Meek in 1829 and Osbourne Russell who camped along the north side of the Madison River in the fall of 1835. In the early 1860s, the discovery of placer gold on Grasshopper Creek in southwestern Montana, and subsequent discoveries at Alder Gulch near Virginia City infringed upon Indian travel routes and movements through the region. The proximity to the wonders of the geysers also brought attention to the area.⁷

In the 1860s and 1870s, numerous expeditions, both private and public, entered or exited the park region along the Madison River. The most notable was the Washburn Expedition in 1870 where around a campfire the idea for a national park allegedly originated. However, the wonders of the Yellowstone geysers overshadow any detailed description of traveler's route through Madison Basin.⁸

The creation of Yellowstone National Park in March 1872 increased travel into the park. Entrepreneurs quickly engaged to provide services to Yellowstone tourists. As early as 1868, Gilman Sawtell constructed a road between Virginia City and his ranch at Henry's Lake in Idaho over what is now known as Raynold's Pass. After the creation of Yellowstone National Park, and funded by Virginia City businessmen, Sawtell extended his road over Targhee Pass into the Madison Basin to the west entrance

⁴ For the history of Hebgen Dam, see Mary McCormick and Mark Hufstetler, National Register Nomination of Historic Places, “Hebgen Hydroelectric Facility,” July 1991, State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

⁵ The definitive study of Indians in Yellowstone National Park and its environs is Peter Nabokov and Lawrence Loendorf, “American Indians and Yellowstone National Park A Documentary Overview,” National Park Service, Yellowstone Center for Resources, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, 2002; see also Peter Nabokov and Lawrence Loendorf, *Restoring a Presence American Indians and Yellowstone National Park*, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2002); Loendorf and Nabokov, *Restoring a Presence*, 149.

⁶ Nabokov and Loendorf, “American Indians and Yellowstone National Park,” 166-167; Cheryl Wilfong, *Following the Nez Perce Trail A Guide to the Nee-Me-Poo National Historic Trail with eyewitness accounts*, (Oregon State University Press, 1990), 225.

⁷ For a discussion of the fur trade in Yellowstone National Park region, see Aubrey L. Haines, *The Yellowstone Story A History of Our First National Park Vol. 1*, (Yellowstone National Park: Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, 1977), 35-59; information on Joe Meek is on page 43; Osbourne Russell, *Journal of a Trapper*, Ed. Aubrey L. Haines (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1965), 29.

⁸ Aubrey Haines documents the early travels into the Yellowstone region in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 in *The Yellowstone Story Vol. 1*, 60-155. Two books recently published on early travelers to Yellowstone are Lee H. Whittlesey and Elizabeth A. Watry, ed., *Ho! For Wonderland Travelers' Accounts of Yellowstone, 1872-1914* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2009) and M. Mark Miller, *Adventures in Yellowstone Early Travelers Tell Their Tales*, (Guilford, Conn: TwoDot, 2009).

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of the park. Sawtell eventually built a hotel at Henry's Lake that served as an overnight stop on the trip to Yellowstone. The next stop was at Dwelle's Grayling Inn, the first commercial establishment in the basin on the South Fork of the Madison River.⁹

By the beginning of the 1880s, the Utah and Northern Railway, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad, extended its line to the Idaho and Montana border. From Beaver Canyon, Idaho and later Spencer, stage coach companies like the Bassett Brothers Stage Line transported passengers to the west entrance of the park, traveling eastward towards Henry's Lake, over Targhee Pass and into the Madison Basin. In 1898, the Monida-Yellowstone Stage Line carried tourists on a new route from the terminus at Monida on the Montana-Idaho boundary through the Centennial Valley in Montana to Henry's Lake, then over Targhee Pass to spend an overnight at Dwelle's on the South Fork of the Madison. The 1908 arrival of the Oregon Short Line, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Ashton Idaho to West Yellowstone, changed the dynamics of the stage lines to begin their park tour at the west park entrance.¹⁰

As tourists ventured into the park, individuals moved into the Madison Basin, which was "pretty much all meadow." In the 1860s, George Watkins built the first road into the Madison Basin through the Madison Canyon from the lower Madison Valley. Watkins began to use the Madison Basin for his summer cattle range—a "wonderful" pastureland with grass "as thick as the hair on a dog's back."¹¹ Other individuals also settled in the Madison Basin, with fourteen ranches identified on a 1906 map along the stretch of the river now under Hebgen Lake. Some ranches supplied hay to the stage lines to feed their hundreds of horses. Other settlers worked in the park itself and others probably supplied the tourists with meat and produce during the short summer tourist season. Hebgen Lake eventually inundated the Watkins cattle summer range and all farms or ranches within the Madison Basin along the Madison River.¹²

Changing Attitudes Toward the Natural Environment

The creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872 marked the emergence of conservationism towards protecting natural resources. This contrasted with the attitude of utilization and exploitation of natural resources that prevailed in the West in the nineteenth century. Economic growth and development took precedence over any environmental considerations.

By the 1850s, people's attitude towards nature began to move beyond the romanticism as expressed by the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau to "esthetic values" through convincing the "public to visualize the great outdoors as a pleasure ground." This shift in attitude evolved slowly. The disappearance of the frontier, as perceived by Frederick Jackson Turner in 1893, brought a public nostalgia for wild lands and the pioneering spirit, in turn creating an image of the West where "life was primitive but also simple, real and basic."¹³

As the twentieth century approached, the emerging conservation movement gained momentum, where the "American spirit and experience," depended on the preservation of wild lands. John Muir, called a "publicizer of wilderness" championed wilderness for the preservation of undeveloped forest lands, thus introducing "wilderness" as a management concept and ideal for remote and beautiful public lands. Muir and his followers clashed with the emerging government view of undeveloped public lands.

⁹ Haines, *The Yellowstone Story*, 90, 195; Paul Shea, *West Yellowstone*, (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2009), 7, 15-17.

¹⁰ Utah and Northern merged with the Oregon Short Line in 1889 and changed from a narrow gauge to standard gauge tracks; Merrill G. Burlingame, *The Montana Frontier*, (Helena, MT: State Publishing Co., 1942), 146; information on the stage line derived from "Bassett Bros. Stage Line, accessed at www.bassettbranches.org/stories/BassettBrosStageLine.pdf; Shea, *West Yellowstone*, 7; see also Yellowstone Historic Center, "The Heritage of Travel in Yellowstone," accessed at <http://www.yellowstonehistoriccenter.org> for a history of transportation to West Yellowstone.

¹¹ Spencer Watkins, as quoted in Derek Strahn, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, "Watkins Creek Ranch," July 2005, State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

¹² "Survey of Reservoir Site in Upper Madison Basin," 1906, map in possession of Jan Dunbar, West Yellowstone, MT; Shea, *West Yellowstone*, 15-16.

¹³ Han Huth, accessed at www.yosemite.ca.us/library/yosemite_story_of_an_ideal.html; Roderick Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind*, (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1967: 146-149; Richard White, "it's Your Misfortune and None of My own" *A History of the American West*, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991), 621.

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Forester Gifford Pinchot led the “wise use” philosophy which espoused sound resource development of forests while leaving its essential character intact, the predecessor to multiple use management of today.¹⁴

While Congress seriously debated the concept of forest reserves as early as the 1880s, it was not until March 1891 when they enacted the Forest Reserve Act that allowed the President to withdraw and reserve public lands “wholly or in part covered with timber and undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not.” In 1897, the Forest Management Act provided management provisions and monies to protect these forest reserves and declared the forests were to be managed for “the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run.” For most of the twentieth century, this “organic act” served as the standard for all land management public agencies.¹⁵

In the early twentieth century, President Theodore Roosevelt, an ardent conservationist, set aside over 140 million acres of western forests under the Forest Reserve Act. Roosevelt also transferred the forest reserves from the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture and established the Forest Service as we know it today. All reserves were renamed national forests in 1907.

Recreational Residences on National Forest Lands¹⁶

The creation of the Forest Service paralleled the “growing national outdoor recreational movement” in the West. In 1905, Gifford Pinchot, the first chief forester of the Forest Service, in his *The Use of the National Forest Reserves* presents the first policies pertaining to recreational use of forests. Although not a priority in the early years of the forest service, by 1912 recreation, augmented by improved access, continued to increase on forest lands. A 1912 *Report of the Forester* noted: “In some of the most accessible and desirable localities the land has been divided into suitable lots of from 1 to 5 acres to accommodate as many visitors as possible.” The following year, the 1913 annual report stated “recreation use of the Forest is growing very rapidly” with “hundreds of ... camps and cabins built” on forest lands “obtained through permits...”¹⁷

In response to increased recreational use on forests, Congress passed the Act of March 4, 1915 or Term Occupancy Act relative to permits which allowed private use and development of forest lands including hotels, cabins and resorts. Of particular interest is the permitting for “the use and occupancy of suitable areas of land within the national forests, not exceeding five acres and for periods not exceeding thirty years, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining summer homes and stores”¹⁸

In 1917, the Forest Service hired Frank Waugh, a landscape architect, to conduct a survey of recreation on forest public lands. In his report, Waugh strongly recommended that recreation be recognized equal in importance with other forest uses like timber and grazing. He presented an outline in regard to summer home development that adhered to his landscape ideals, emphasizing that “lots and summer homes ... must be arranged according to environmental conditions and with minimal impact upon the natural beauty of the landscape.” Waugh’s recommendations greatly influenced Forest Service recreational planning into the future.¹⁹

In the 1920s, as the demand for summer homes on forest lands increased, recreation regulations became more defined about how such improvements would occur. Forests required plans of proposed buildings and laying out tract developments that

¹⁴ Robert Athearn, *The Mythic West*, (Lawrence, KS, University Press of Kansas, 1986), 195; Nash, For a discussion of John Muir, see Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind*, 122-140

¹⁵ Harold K. Steen, “The Origins and Significance of the National Forest System,” *The Origins of the National Forest*, Ed, Harold Steen, (Forest History Society: Durham, NC, 1992): 3-9.

¹⁶ In 2006, USDA Forest Service Region 1 which manages public lands in Montana and Idaho under its Section 106 responsibilities of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 prepared a historic context that addresses historic recreation residences within Region 1. The following discussion on the Forest Service is partially derived from this report. HHM Inc. “Recreation Residence Historic Contexts for Eight National Forests in USDA-Region 1 Gallatin National Forest Montana,” July 2006. Prepared for USDA Forest Service, Northern Region One, Missoula, MT by HHM Inc., Austin, TX.

¹⁷ William C. Tweed, “Recreation Site Planning and Improvement in National Forests 1891-1942,” (Washington, DC: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1980), 1-3.

¹⁸ Act of March 4, 1915 (P.L. 63-293, Ch. 144, 38 Stat. 1101, as amended, in United State Department of Agriculture Forest Service, *The Principal Laws Relating to Forest Service Activities*, (Washington, DC: USPO, 1993).

¹⁹ HHM, Inc., “Recreational Residences Context,” 5-4; Tweed, “Recreation Site Planning,” 6-7.

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emphasized importance of being in harmony with the environment. The summer home tracts were reduced to one acre or less and term permits ranged from 5 to 15 years.²⁰

In the 1930s, under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration, New Deal programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) concentrated their efforts on public recreation facilities. The CCC developed campgrounds and built roads and trails throughout national forests in the West. Since the Forest Service held the responsibility for the administration of the CCC on forest lands, other lands uses like recreational homes, received less attention.

In 1937, the Forest Service created the Division of Lands and Recreation to coordinate policies and management. The expansive public recreation improvements of the 1930s also brought a changing philosophy regarding summer homes. The 1938 recreational policy's declared "overall mission" stated that "recreational resource of the National Forests will be managed for the fullest use of the general public and not for the exclusive use of individuals or small groups." Furthermore, "additional summer homes will be granted only where there appears to be no reasonable possibility of any need ... by recreational uses of a less exclusive nature" and where summer homes exist, "... if lands are needed for campgrounds, picnic grounds or other higher priorities of recreational use, the permits will be terminated after due notice."²¹

Forest Service recreational use and development stalled during World War II but exploded after the war. Public recreation on forest lands expanded to serve the growing needs of the public while recreational residences continued as a low priority until eventually the Forest Service eliminated any special use permits for summer homes.

Early Outdoor Recreation on Forest Lands

Although not recognized initially as a primary use for forest lands, outdoor recreation became widespread holding "special appeal to city people, who found in them temporary relief from artificiality and confinement."²² Men also joined sporting clubs to share in their newly discovered outdoor adventures.

Harold Steen writes of the early adventurers on forest lands:

Before the first forest reserve, picnickers, hiker, campers, hunters and fishermen, individually or as families and other groups, were among the regular user of the forest. These early hardy adventurers traveled at first on foot or in horse-drawn vehicles, and in most reserves were few and well dispersed. They usually made little impact on particular sites and thus were only a minor concern for forest managers.²³

The South Fork Group or Lonesomehurst²⁴

From Salt Lake City to the South Fork of the Madison River

Of particular interest to this nomination is one group of these early adventurers who fished the South Fork of the Madison in the early twentieth century. As with many beautiful valleys that have been inundated by dams, it is hard to visualize what these fisherman found when they arrived at the Madison Basin prior to the construction of Hebgen Dam. In 1968, Spencer Watkins of the Watkins Creek Ranch remembered what it was like.

That Madison was *it*. There were elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, bear, ducks, geese, swans, sandhill cranes, prairie chickens, grouse and sage hens. It wouldn't be fair to leave out the coyotes, because there were lots of them. You could get a sackful of fish most any place you wanted to fish, in just about no time."²⁵

²⁰ HHM. "Recreational Residences Context," 5-6, 5-7.

²¹ Ibid, 5-10, 5-11.

²² Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind*, 153.

²³ Tweed, "Recreation Site Planning and Improvements in National Forests 1891-1942," 1.

²⁴ Originally these tracts were known as the South Fork Group, then for many years, the names South Fork Group and Lonesomehurst were used interchangeably. It is not known actually when the name permanently became Lonesomehurst or who coined the name.

²⁵ Spencer Watkins, *Lucky Montana Cowpoke*, (New York, Vantage Press, 1958), 8.

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John Horlick who fished the “stretch of water of the South Fork and the Madison,” told his grandchildren “that the most beautiful part of the Madison disappeared under the water in 1916.” John Horlick was part of this group of upper middle-class businessman from Salt Lake City who came to the South Fork of the Madison River every summer beginning in the early twentieth century. It is not known when they made their first trip to the South Fork. Prior to camping on the South Fork, these men and sometimes their families traveled to the Buffalo River in Idaho in the late 1890s or early 1900s.²⁶

The Salt Lake City fishermen disembarked at the Spencer, Idaho station of the Utah & Northern Railroad, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific, whose railway had been completed into Montana by 1880. They then proceeded by “light weight white tops (wagons) with lively teams and heavy wagons for freight hauling” through Shotgun Valley to Rea’s post office to their Buffalo River tent camp on the Buffalo River. According to Harry Stowe, his father, Edgar J. Stowe instigated these trips. Stowe had severe hay fever and took advantage of a neighbor’s offer of the use of an old trapper’s cabin on the Buffalo River. He and his friends were “all always fly fishermen, used wet flies, long lines, catching native cutthroats.”²⁷

During these trips, Stowe and his group traveled by heavy wagon over the continental divide to fish the South Fork of the Madison River. Harry Stowe remembers a “mud-chinked sod-roofed log cabin” that stood at the mouth of the South Fork where they camped and was their “most favorite spot.” Eventually this group of fisherman permanently moved their fishing camp from Buffalo River to the South Fork. The completion of the Oregon Short Line, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Ashton Idaho to West Yellowstone in 1908 might have influenced the decision, eliminating the wagon ride over Targhee Pass.²⁸

Historic photographs allow us to envision the early fishing camps of the South Fork Group. A circa 1911 photograph shows five Salt Lake City fisherman including John Horlick, standing at an old logging camp on the opposite side of the South Fork from where Lonesomehurst is today. This photograph is especially poignant as it shows the South Fork before it was inundated by Hebgen Dam.²⁹

One year later, a circa 1912 photograph shows Stowe’s tent camp on the opposite side of the South Fork, with a line of canvas tents erected amongst the pines called “the Grove.” Another later undated photograph shows several gentlemen relaxing at the camp that now includes some crude frame gable roofed buildings combined with tents.³⁰

It is not known if the fishermen, called the South Fork Group by the Forest Service, initially held special use permits for their fishing camp. It seems very probable that after the Occupancy Act of 1915 which allowed for recreational residences on forest lands, this group of fisherman would have been prepared to reserve their lots. The first forest service correspondence available pertaining to the South Fork group is in 1919. Mr. I. N. Higley received a free special use permit (for a year) for “piping water from a spring to his summer home and use by other campers.” According to Dick Romney, Mr. Higley was a plumber and a trout farm operator from Salt Lake City. The second reference is John Horlick’s first special use permit in 1919.³¹

Recreational Residences, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest

Originally, the Lonesomehurst cabin, first owned by John Horlick, sat within the Madison National Forest. Established in 1902 as the Madison Forest Reserve, it became the Madison National Forest in 1907. In 1931, the Madison Forest was dissolved and encompassed by the Beaverhead, Deerlodge and Gallatin National Forests. The Gallatin Reserve was established in February 1899, eight years after the passage of the Forest Reserve Act and in 1908 renamed Gallatin National Forest. The

²⁶ Jan Dunbar, “Max Hebgen and Running Water,” Pioneer Museum quarterly newsletter, Bozeman, MT, 2004 (?); Jan Dunbar, Interview with Joan L. Brownell, September 2010, West Yellowstone, MT.

²⁷ Another reason for the move to the South Fork was possibly due to harassment by local ranchers around the Henry’s Lake area. This information is derived from notes taken by Jan Dunbar from a 1973 tape made by Harry B. Stowe; all in possession of Jan Dunbar, West Yellowstone, MT.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ All historic photographs are in the possession of Jan Dunbar, West Yellowstone, MT. Exactly when John Horlick joined the annual fishing excursions is unknown but it appears he was present from the beginning at the South Fork.

³⁰ Closed File, “A.R. Lundin,” Hebgen Lake Ranger District, West Yellowstone, MT; Richard H. Romney, “Lonesomehurst to Romsett Then and Now,” 1992 typed manuscript in possession of author, 4.

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Gallatin National Forest today encompasses a total of 1.8 million acres in southwestern Montana and consists of five districts including the Hebgen Lake Ranger District with its headquarters in West Yellowstone, Montana. The Gallatin National Forest is part of Region One or Northern Region (designated in 1908) which encompasses public lands in Montana and Idaho.³²

Today, the Gallatin National Forest Hebgen Lake Ranger District holds 77 recreation residence lots of the total of 197 residences on the Gallatin National Forest, the most in Forest Service Region One. These 77 lots are contained within 12 residential tracts. The earliest known special use permit on the Hebgen Lake District is dated 1918 within a tract called the Railroad Group, a group of four recreational residences located surprisingly south of Hebgen Lake along the South Fork of the Madison and the only tract not along the shore line of Hebgen Lake.³³

All the rest of the recreational residences tracts are scattered along Hebgen Lake. The largest group of summer homes today is the Lakeshore Group with 38 recreational residences along the south shore of the Madison Arm. There are three tracts near the mouth of the South Fork Arm where the South Fork once flowed freely into the main stem of the Madison: the Lonesomehurst and Romsett Group are on the west side of the South Arm with the California Group on the east side. The Lonesomehurst Recreational Residence Tract is the oldest of the three.³⁴

Lonesomehurst Group is divided into two tracts, Block A with 11 lots and Block B with 2 lots. Available forest service records date the special use permits for the Lonesomehurst Group ranging from 1923 to 1927, a few in the 1930s and two in 1941 but some probably existed earlier. Today, the summer residences in the Lonesomehurst Group consist of a combination of new buildings, a few small gable roofed outbuildings, and several historic log homes that have experienced alterations over the years. The Lonesomehurst cabin (Horlick cabin) stands in Block A at the north end of the alignment of cabins along the shoreline of Hebgen Lake and is the best local early expression of this recreational tract.³⁵

Lonesomehurst Cabin³⁶

Although the original special use permit for John H. Horlick has not been located, it appears that the Madison National Forest issued a term permit to John H. Horlick on June 17, 1919. This date corresponds with historic photographs circa 1920 that show the Horlick cabin with the same steep cabin roof covered with tar paper, vertical slab siding, multi-pane windows and an open porch at the front (east facing the lake) and north side.³⁷

John Horlick had a career as a purchasing agent for large mining companies. According to Jan Dunbar, the original Lonesomehurst cabins, like her grandfather's, were built by locals, since this group of fishermen "were not of the sort to build things on their own, being essentially 'Gentlemen.'" A few sawmills in the area provided rough cut lumber. Most materials were shipped from Salt Lake City and then transported down a rough rutted dirt road to the site.³⁸

³² Department of Agriculture Forest Service, "Establishment and Modifications of National Forest Boundaries A Chronologic Record, 1891-1968," Division of Engineering, June 1969, in possession of author.

³³ Decision Memo, "Recreation Residence Special Use Term Permit Renewal," USDA Forest Service, Gallatin National Forest Hebgen Lake Ranger District, Gallatin County, MT, accessed at www.fs.fed.us/r1/gallatin/recreation/information/recreation_residences/docs/dm_hebgen_Lake.pdf; HHM, Inc., "Recreational Residences Context Gallatin National Forest," 6-3 to 6-9. A table of Gallatin National Forest Recreation Residences Tracts gives only three other tracts with earlier permits than the Railroad Group permit: 1914 at Cave Creek and 1917 at Greek Creek and Tamphery Group; HHM, Inc., "Recreational Residence Historic Contexts," 6-12.

³⁴ The Romsett Group is an extension of the Lonesomehurst Group, since the son-in-law of John Horlick received the first permits for this tract, just around the point from Lonesomehurst.

³⁵ Lonesomehurst Recreational Residences, list of permittees, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest, West Yellowstone, MT.

³⁶ Due to the possible confusion with the Lonesomehurst Group and the Lonesomehurst Cabin, the cabin will be referred to in this section by the name of the owner.

³⁷ Closed File, "A.R. Lundin," term contract, December 30, 1925, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, West Yellowstone, MT; photograph in possession of Jan Dunbar, West Yellowstone, MT. Efforts to find the Horlick Closed File were not successful. It was not filed at the Hebgen Lake Ranger District, the Supervisor Office's in Bozeman or the National Archives in Seattle. It is possible that when the Madison National Forest was incorporated into three other forests, this file was lost in the transfer of materials.

³⁸ Jan Dunbar, Email Correspondence, April 11, 2011.

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The first available Forest Service correspondence with John Horlick relative to his residence was in 1925. It appears that Horlick and A.R. Lundin initially shared the northern-most lot (Lot 9) but in 1925, decided they wanted individual permits. With the approval of the Forest Service, Horlick received the north half of Lot 9 and Lundin the south half. A 1925 Forest Service drawing of Lot 9 within the Lonesomehurst Group showed the division of the lot. Horlick was now designated Lot 9A with .78 acres. Improvements within his lot included a house, wood shed, shed and outhouse. The garage shared by Horlick and Lundin was situated right on the division line of the two lots. Lundin lot (now designated Lot 9B with .56 acres) consisted of Lundin's house constructed in 1925.³⁹

Richard "Dick" Romney, whose grandfather was John Horlick, in his "Lonesomehurst to Romsett Then and Now," recalls life at Lonesomehurst in the early days was "rather primitive" with no electricity, refrigeration or inside plumbing. Most people came to "Camp" between July 4th and August 15th. Water came from a spring above the Horlick cabin and light came from kerosene lanterns. Most staples came from West Yellowstone, milk from a local dairy and fresh produce from local ranchers when available. According to Dick Romney, families "relied on canned food, lots of fish, salted hams, and pickled eggs." Fishing Hebgen Lake was done from wooden boats. Jan Dunbar remembers her grandfather "dried trout in a fish box, a bunch of hooks inside a screen box. Food was kept in crocks and wire cupboards. There were no ice boxes at first. It was too hard to obtain and transport ice for them."⁴⁰

In 1931, John H. Horlick sold his improvements at Lonesomehurst Group to Robert E. Mark. As a young man, Mark served as the private secretary to the superintendent of motive power of the Oregon Short Line. This work presumably bought him into contact with the Salt Lake City fisherman who had summer homes on Hebgen Lake. Mark left the railroad, moved to Salt Lake and became a lawyer.⁴¹

Jan Dunbar remembers Bob Mark as a successful lawyer with a talkative wife named Anna and two children, a son and a daughter. Mark was a "handsome and patient man" who "wore a business suit at Lonesomehurst. She [his wife, Anna], wore a dress, of course, and when they came to call, she wore a hat".⁴²

Whereas Horlick and his family used the cabin as a rustic fishing camp, Mr. Mark immediately upon receiving his permit started to clean the place up. Mr. Mark in the late 1930s describes the condition of the cabin when he acquired it

When I obtained the permit which I now hold the improvements upon the premises consisted of a cabin with two unenclosed porches, a dilapidated shed, one side of which was entirely open, and two toilets. The interior of the cabin was all rough lumber, the partitions consisted of rough one inch boards with building paper tacked on part way up, the floor was uneven and had spaces between the boards large enough to drop a pencil through, window screens [sic] consisted of strips of rusted black screen tacked over the lower portions, outside window shutters consisted of rough weather beaten lumber of varying sizes, and the entire place inside and out was wholly innocent of paint.⁴³

Obviously, Mark was not as comfortable with an old fishing shack as Mr. Horlick and his family. Mark then detailed his efforts to improve the condition of the cabin and its grounds.

During the next two seasons the entire interior of the cabin was remodeled; the side walls of the living room lined with half-log siding which was stained and oiled; all of the other inside walls covered with Pabco Board and given three coats of paints; all wood work throughout painted; the largest cracks and holes in the floor patched up, the floors then covered with two layers of heavy building paper and inlaid linoleum placed in the living room, dining room and kitchen, and a good grade of print linoleum in the

³⁹ Closed File, "A.R. Lundin."

⁴⁰ Richard H. Romney, "Lonesomehurst to Romsett Then and Now," 7-9; Jan Dunbar, Email correspondence, April 11, 2011.

⁴¹ *Salt Lake Tribune*, November 8, 1975.

⁴² Jan Dunbar to Bill Schmidt, email correspondence, February 11, 2011. Efforts to find more information on Robert Mark as yet have been unsuccessful.

⁴³ Robert E. Mark to J.C. Whitham, July 12, 1939, Closed file, "Mark, Robert E.," Hebgen Lake Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest, West Yellowstone, MT.

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three bedrooms; all interior rafters and ceiling covered with native log trim; removable window screens were constructed and filled to every window in the cabin; the unsightly shutters were replaced with substantial hinged wooden shutters of uniform size and design and were all given two coats of paint. And the two unenclosed porches were removed and a new porch with tongue and groove floor was built on the East and North sides of the cabin with eight inch log foundation resting on large rocks, the porch being of slab construction half way up and the balance screened with galvanized screen cloth, and the screened portion of the porch was equipped with substantial hinged shutters which were given two coats of paint; and two large loads of slabs were placed on the outside walls of the cabin to improve its appearance and cofer up places where old building tarpaper was exposed and *the whole place put in a real livable condition.*⁴⁴

He extended his clean-up to both the shed and outhouses as well as spending many days "collecting and hauling away old cans and other rubbish that had accumulated." Mark made every effort "to put and keep the place in a neat orderly condition."⁴⁵

Apparently not impressed with his efforts, Ranger McKnight in 1938 inspected the residence and recommended "removal at earliest opportunity" all the improvements, finding the property "unsatisfactory in every respect." The inspection report lists the improvements at the site to include a rough log slab residence of "very cheap construction" with two sleeping porches, a woodshed, a cheaply constructed boat wharf, two frame toilets and a water system.⁴⁶

In May 1939, to add insult to injury, Mr. Eric White of the Gallatin National Forest suggested to Mark that he might not want to proceed with improvements "when there is uncertainaty [sic] as to renewal" of his permit. Mark requested further clarification and District Ranger McKnight responded by indicating he could not give him any assurances that the permit would be renewed for "the reason that the permit along with others in the immediate shore line is too close to the lake and occupies valuable lake frontage that might well beused [sic] by the general public for recreational usage of a less exclusive nature."⁴⁷

This letter infuriated Mr. Mark and he went above McKnight directly to J.C. Whitham, the Forest Supervisor for the Gallatin National Forest. Mark argued that few of the "general public" travel on the lake by the cabin plus there are two camp grounds in the vicinity and one slated as a camp ground just south of the South Fork Group. Mark won his argument and helped secure the continued use of the cabin. He soon installed a cesspool and a small addition for running water into the cabin and a small bathroom.⁴⁸

In June 1956, soon after the death of his wife, Mark sold the cabin to David and Mary C. Bascom of San Francisco, California for \$1,000.00. Mark got Bascoms' name from a list of interested parties looking for recreational cabins in the area from the forest service. The sale included all property including all furniture, appliances and furnishing "of every kind" including pictures, curtains, bedding, linens, China, glassware, silverware and kitchen utensils; also all tools, equipment, and supplies. The sale also included "one metal boat known as "Anronaro M." with motor and boat trailer. The boat still is used by the present owners.⁴⁹

David Bascom was the president of a successful advertising firm, Guild, Bascom & Bonfigli, Inc., in San Francisco. Due to ulcers, he took up fly-fishing and found his way to Hebgen Lake. He is especially remembered in West Yellowstone but nationally as well for "*The Wretched Mess News*" that he published under the name Milford "Stanley" Poltroon and produced in

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ L. McKnight, Special Use Inspection, Lot 1, South Fork Group, Block A Tract, October 28, 1938, Closed file, "Mark, Robert E.," Hebgen Lake Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest, West Yellowstone, MT.

⁴⁷ Robert E. Mark to J.C. Whitham, July 12, 1939, Closed file, "Mark, Robert E." The concerns expressed by McKnight follow the evolving forest policy towards public recreation versus private residences at that time.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Deed Book Film 100, Page 3588, "Bill of Sale," Office of Clerk and Recorder, Gallatin County Courthouse, Bozeman, MT.

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West Yellowstone. The first edition was printed in 1962, presenting a rollicking parody of fishing, fishing gear and angling literature.⁵⁰

In 1958, both Bascom and his immediate neighbor to the south, A. R. Lundin, constructed new log combination boathouse and wood sheds with the approval of the Forest Service. Since the mid-1920s, these property owners had shared a garage positioned along the division line of their lots but apparently decided against continuing this partnership.⁵¹

Bascom purchased the property three years before the August 17, 1959 earthquake that measured 7.1 on the Richter scale and occurred along the Red Canyon fault in the Madison Canyon. The earthquake caused the floor of the Madison River Valley area to drop "as much as 22 feet." Movement along the fault raised the south shore of Hebgen Lake and dropped the north shore. This "tipped the lake bed so violently that the water sloshed back and forth like waves in a dishpan." The cabins at Lonesomehurst were no longer even with the shoreline but instead, the earthquake created the wide gravel beach that exists today, leaving the skeletons of docks extending into the air.⁵² None of the individuals who woke to the earthquake that night at Lonesomehurst experienced any injuries although at one cabin "everything in the house tumbled." According to George Troy, the cabin "moved and swayed with the earthquake," necessitating the installation of interior tension cables for stability. The Forest Service quickly evacuated everyone after the earthquake.⁵³

David Bascom died on December 5, 1985 and his nephew, George Troy and his wife Susan, inherited the cabin. The cabin continues as a family retreat.

The Lonesomehurst cabin is unique for many reasons. In one respect, it is unique in what it doesn't represent, like the Rustic architectural style of log buildings of the 1920s and 1930s reflective of dude ranches and western resorts. It is a simple, rough wood frame cabin that has evolved over time but only slightly. Its' lack of sophistication enables the cabin to still convey its original purpose as a seasonal fishing residence. There is no pretense, rather a comfortable cabin by the side of a lake that has been loved and cherished since its construction. Jan Dunbar eloquently speaks of her grandfather's cabin: "The history of a place like Lonesomehurst is so unlikely, the survival of that old cabin also unlikely, and the window it gives on a former world is indeed fascinating."⁵⁴

⁵⁰ Robert Cantwell, "A Wretched Mess of Type, Mostly About Fishing," *Sports Illustrated*, 20 December 1965, accessed at <http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com/vault/article/magazine/MAG1078033/index.htm>; the closed file for David Bascom is filled with his correspondence to the Hebgen Lake District Ranger commenting on all forest service actions he generally disagreed with.

⁵¹ Closed File, "Bascom, David."

⁵² David D. Alt, "Profiles of Montana Geology," *Special Publication 89*, Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, 1984, 33-37; Clair Johnson, "Reporter's notebook: Family records rocking, shaking night of earthquake," *Billings Gazette*, August 16, 2009. accessed at http://billingsgazette.com/new/features/magazine/article_13b97364-8933-11de-8a65-001cc4c002e0.html?;

⁵³ *Salt Lake City Tribune*, August 19, 20 and 23 carried stories of Salt Lake City people staying along Hebgen Lake when the earthquake hit.

⁵⁴ Jan Dunbar to Joan L. Brownell, August 16, 2010.

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Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☒ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: West Yellowstone Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Acreage of Property .73 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>12</u>	<u>481331</u>	<u>4954239</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

4 Zone Easting Northing

The Lonesomehurst cabin is located in Section 33, T12S, R4E. It is within the boundaries of the Hebgen Lake Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest, Montana.

The boundary of the site encompasses Lot 1, Block A of the Lonesumehurst Tract, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest

name/title Joan L. Brownell/ consultant

organization date March 2011

street & number PO Box 600 telephone (406) 867-6767

city or town	Fishtail	state	MT	zip code	59028
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e-mail

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name George and Susan Troy

street & number 8 Aztec Way

telephone 510-387-8454

city or town Oakland

state CA

zip code 94611

Other contact information

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state MT zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

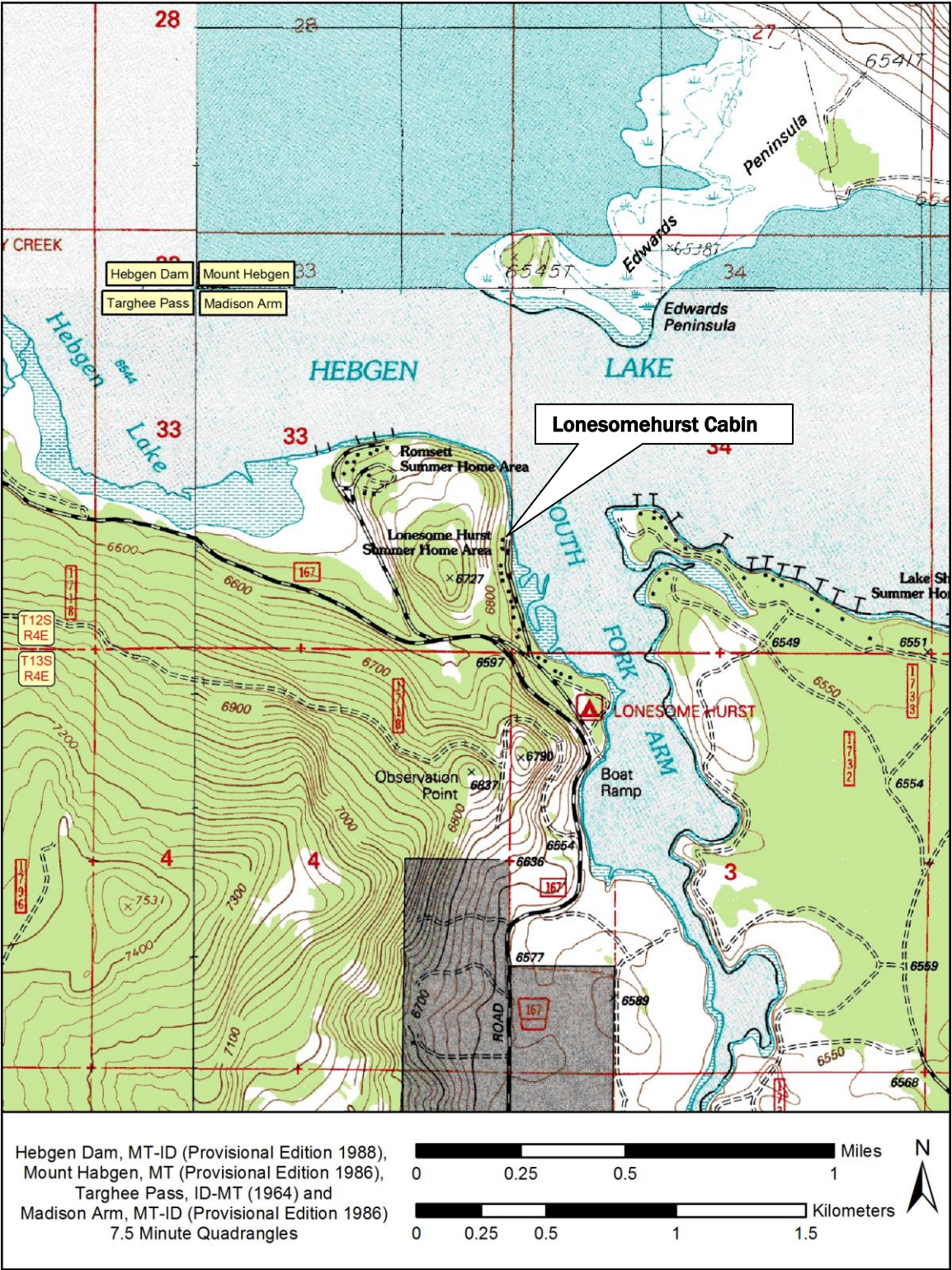
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Lonesomehurst Cabin

Gallatin County, MT

Name of Property

County and State



Lonesomehurst Cabin
Name of Property

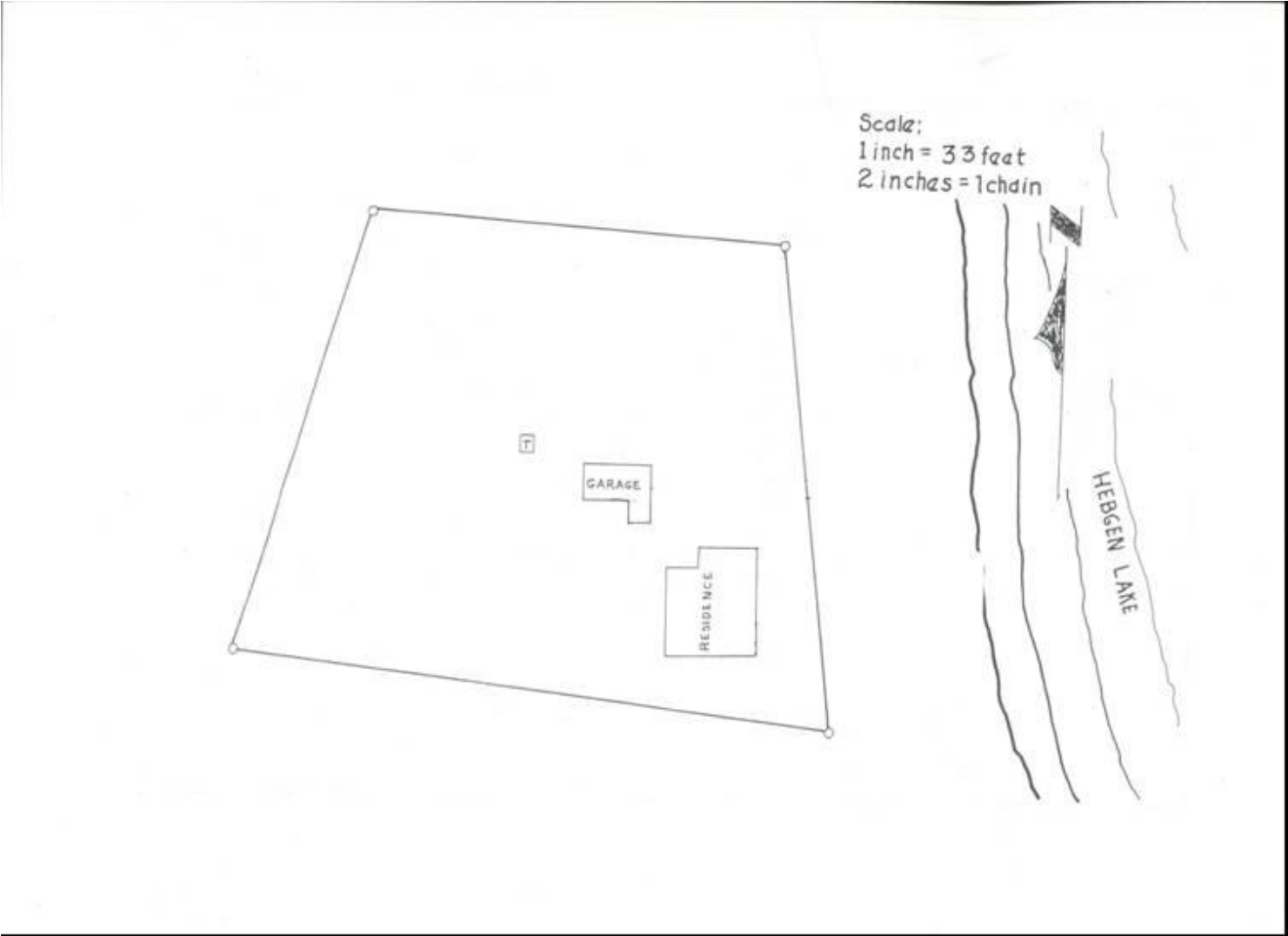
Gallatin County, MT
County and State



Aerial photograph 2011

Lonesomehurst Cabin
Name of Property

Gallatin County, MT
County and State



Sketch Map of the Lonesomehurst Cabin

Lonesomehurst Cabin

Name of Property

Gallatin County, MT

County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Lonesomehurst cabin

City or Vicinity: West Yellowstone

County: Gallatin

State: MT

Photographer: Joan L. Brownell unless otherwise noted

Date Photographed: August-Oct 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0012. Approach to cabin from south, view to north

0002 of 0014. View of cabin from lakeshore, view to southwest

0003 of 0014. East side of cabin seen from dock, view to west

0004 of 0014. North and east side of cabin, view to southwest

0005 of 0014. North and west sides of cabin, view to east

0006 of 0014. South and east side of outhouse, view to north

0007 of 0014. North and east sides of boathouse, view to west/southwest

0008 of 0014. South and west sides of boathouse, view to northeast

0009 of 0014. Interior porch cabin wall, 2010

0010 of 0014. Porch interior, 2010 (photograph by George Troy).

0011 of 0014. "A fish named John," interior cabin art work by David Bascom .

All historic photographs courtesy of Jan Dunbar from her private collection

0012 of 0014. Fishing Camp photograph circa 1911 showing future location of Lonesomehurst cabin where pines are in background across South Fork of the Madison River

0013 of 0014. Lonesomehurst cabin, circa 1920 photograph

0014 of 0014. Lonesomehurst cabin, circa 1920 photograph

Lonesomehurst Cabin

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0001 of 0014. Approach to cabin from south, view to north



0002 of 0014. View of cabin from lakeshore, view to southwest

Lonesomehurst Cabin

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0003 of 0014. East side of cabin seen from dock, view to west



0004of 0014. North and east side of cabin, view to southwest

Lonesomehurst Cabin

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0005 of 0014. North and west sides of cabin, view to east



0006 of 0014. South and east side of outhouse, view to north

Lonesomehurst Cabin

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0007 of 0014. North and east sides of boathouse, view to west/southwest



0008 of 0014. South and west sides of boathouse, view to northeast

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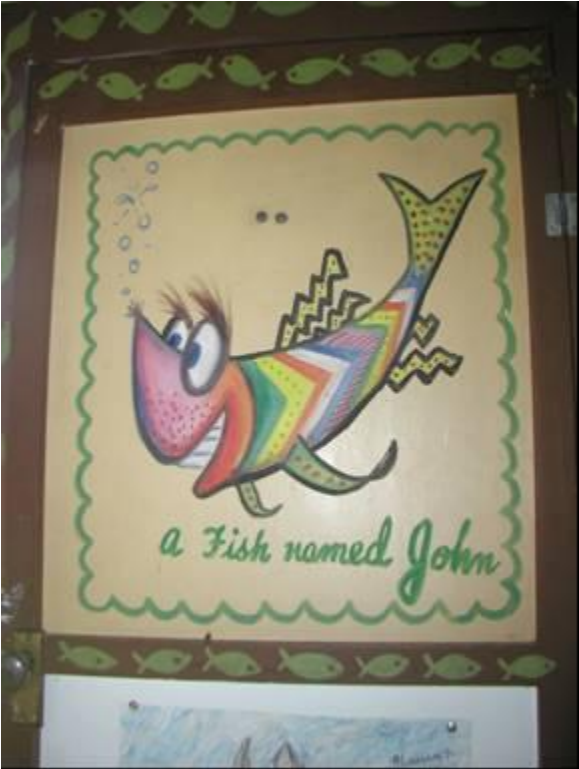
0009 of 0014. Interior porch cabin wall, 2010



0010 of 0014. Porch interior, 2010

Lonesomehurst Cabin
Name of Property

Gallatin County, MT
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0011 of 0014. "A fish named John," interior cabin art work by David Bascom



0012 of 0014. Fishing camp photograph circa 1911 showing future location of Lonesomehurst cabin where pines are in background across South Fork of the Madison River.

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0013 of 0014. Lonesomehurst cabin, circa 1920 photograph



0014 of 0014. Lonesomehurst cabin, circa 1920 photograph